President's Message We have delayed the put week's Examiner hoping to be able readers the Message of the President, but no this time no organization has taken place

r to subscribers after the ex

r which their subscript

on other ise instructed.

Change in the Examiner. months and intimated as our reason for so ing the probability of the discontinuance of the sper as the end of that time-

With the present number the six months ex pire and probability has become certainty. We find it necessary to discontinue the publication of the Examiner at least as a weekly papers in printing we b though we hope that its existence may be per- matter aire petuated in another form. Before speaking printer; particularly of the proposed change, we desire to say a few words to our readers, not as fare- cipation ! well words, for we hope to have the privilege ment dos of speaking again and often to them, but words | the past few in which the occusion seems to justify.

And, first, we desire from the depths of ou hearts to thank our subscribers, one and all, for tainty of final triumph was never clears the interest which they have manifested in the paper. Seldom does it fall to the lot of men ing to promote, the welfare of humanity, to receive more cheering testimonials of approbation than have been received by us. Every now and then letters have come to our office, written sometimes by men of little education, sometimes by men of the highest culture, which gratitude; and although we knew full well that the interest felt by the writers in the progress of freedom and their kindly feelings towards us caused them to over-estimate the importance of our labors, yet we could not but rejoice at the evidences of an interest so deep and a friendship

The following sentence from a letter written by one of the first historians of America, may serve to show how we have been encouraged in the performance of duties which have often been arduous and trying, and which sometimes ways been pleasant from the consciousness that in discharging them, we were attempting, according to the best of our power, to advance the interests of our country and our kind: "I have read the Examiner with great pleasure since its first number. Means, I hope will be found to sustain it, for it would be a public calamity to have it die. Very few American newspapers equal it in ability, and none surpass it in good taste, good temper, and good sense."

To the writer of this letter, and to all other who have spoken words of encouragement, we return our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

In the second place, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our gratitude to the many editors to and out of the State, who by their courtesy in exchanging with the Examiner, and by their favorable notices of its contents, have at once caused the paper to be widely known and very greatly facilitated our

The press in Kentucky, whether opposed emancipation or favoring it, with but three exceptions, we believe, have used, when referring to our paper, the language characteristic of highminded, christian gentlemen. To the editors false in philosophy as it is unfounded in fact. who have distinguished themselves by pursuing declined noticing, we would simply say that we hope that the ill-feelings which they have manfeeted, may have done as little injury to themseives as to us, and that the lesson taught them, viz: that scurrility and calumny only recoll upon their authors, may not soon be forgotten To all others we would tender our cordial wish es for their prosperity as a token of our appreciation of their courtesy and kindness. To the editor of the Louisville Courier, at whose office the Examiner has been printed, we would especially tender out thanks for many personal attentions, and for his manly advocacy of the cause of emancipation.

We would that time and space permitted us to allude individually to the papers in other States, evils of intemperance. The same weapons gang. whose courtesy has placed us under many obli- were wielded by the philanthropists and public gations. This pleasing task, however, we cannot men of England, France, Holland, and Sweperform, for its performance would require not den, in effecting the extirpation of slavery from one but many columns. We can only refer to a the soil of their several jurisdictions; and the few of the many editors, who in one way or an- same means and instrumentalities will ultiother, have assisted in making our editorial work agreeable. To the editors of the New Orleans Crescent, a paper conducted with impartiality and ability; of the National Era, a paper which, though we dissent from its leading idea of affecting moral reform by political action, is always welcome on account of its rare intellectual keenness and discrimination and its evenhanded justice; to the editors of the various Reform papers of the North which, often ultra which never fails to visit us daily, though we tion and christianity are constantly making on can only make a weekly return, a paper characterized by great life, by untiring industry. and a ceaseless interest in all movements affecting the welfare of society; of the New York Evening Post, which is doubly favored in having one of the best minds of the nation to adorn its editorial columns, and in possessing a corps of correspondents, domestic and foreign, whose communications are invariably interesting and valuable; and to the editor of the Boston Atlas, a paper thoroughly political, yet conducted with so much spirit, and having so great an amount of commercial and literary information as to be interesting to the general reader; to these editors and to all others with whom we have had the pleasure of exchanging, we would acknowledge our indebtedness.

had clergymen, representing nearly all Christi- dition of the slave is improving rather than detean denominations. The Bishop of the Episco- riorating, pal church, Rev. W. L. Breckinridge of the name of one whose articles over the signature of "Cleros" have been read with deep interest.

dom's great and good cause has been confined Slavery has no use for the schoolmaster.

to no denomination. God bless you all."

rdance with its motte: "prove all th'age, the deliberative bodies of old fast the good." We have permitted the of the religious sects cates of most diverse opinions

for anxiety, but done for despondent though present success bas be

now. The star of hope shines in the heavens with undimmed lustre. The subject has been engaged in promoting, or in humbly endeavor. freely discussed, and many of the best minds and purest hearts of the State have committed themselves gladly, unreservedly, and for ever, to the cause of freedom. We doubt not that, when the subject shall come up again for action, to be decided upon its own merits, and without reference to political considerations, have made our hearts thrill with gladness and a result will crown the efforts of the friends of freedom which will cause their hearts to thrill Thus believing, thus hoping, we cannot bear,

> even for a brief period, to see the cause without an organ. It is impossible for us to keep up the Weekly Examiner. With the most rigid economy, the receipts are not nearly sufficient to defray the expenses; but rather than have the paper stop, our publisher proposes to issue the Examiner monthly, in pamphlet form of sixteen pages, handsomely printed on good paper, at one Dollar a year. We stand ready to services, and he has reason to believe that many of the ablest advocates of emancipation in the

It rests with the friends of the cause to say whether, in its new form, the Examiner shall live or die. We trust that every one of its present subscribers will renew his subscription, and make earnest efforts to procure new subscribers. The first number it is proposed to issue early in January, and succeeding numbers on the first of every month.

Friends, what say you? Shall the effort succeed or fail? Shall the paper live or die?

slavery as affected by the Anti-Slavers Agitation.

No expression is more common among pro-sla very men than this: "That sgitation has fixed ighter the fetters of the slave, and thrown back Emancipation half a century."

This most fatal and delusivedoctrine has been repeated so often and in so many different forms both by the public press and public speakers, that it has come to be received as an unquestionable truth, even by many well-meaning anti-slavery men.

This favorite doctrine of pro-slavery men is as

When, we ask, in the world's history, has a moral evil like slavery been strengthened by use but once. When was tyranny, oppression or wrong of any kind ever made popular by having its abuses

It would seem to be impossible that the concentrated public opinion of the Union in opposition to human slavery, could tend to rivet that evil.

The laws authorizing imprisonment for debt, were repealed only by the general employment of those means. The same instrumentalities mately produce the same effects in our own land. in relation to he institution of slavery. African slavery can never be strengthened by the rapidly accumulating and increasing opposition now being arrayed against it, and every voice, of every man, woman and child throughout Christendom, that is heard in its concemnation, accelerrates its fall.

Slavery is a relic of barbarism and pagantan and has within it no elements of inheren are always earnest; of the New York Tribune, strength to resist the onelaughts which civiliza-

> There is a constant antagonism between humanity and chattelism. God made the manhis creatures have made the chattel, and it is in vain for man to contend against his maker. But let us appeal to the facts in the case.

If the condition of the slave has been made worse, in consequence of the anti-slavery agitation, it must be either physically, intellectually, or religiously worse.

Have elaves less to eat then formerly! Is their We would avail ourselves of the present op- were previous to the anti-slavery discussion. of his accustomed religious privileges in conseportunity to thank the Correspondents of the Allthe motives which ever operated on the mind quence of the anti-slavery sentiments of other Examiner for their many favors. Their com- of the master, inducing him to provide for the christians, should either abandon his chrismunications, at the same time that they have physical comfort of the slave, are as powerful tianity or his slavery-for they are entirely oplessened our labors, have added greatly to the as ever; and as far as a close observation of powed to each other. If slavery in self-defence life and value of the paper. It is interesting to seventeen years will enable us to judge, we obliges the master to interfere between the slave observe that among our contributors we have are clearly of the opinion that the physical con- and his God-it needs no other condemnation.

Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Pendleton of lectual condition of the slave is worse in 1849, nitsly by the anti-slavery discussion." Without is that it is almost impossible for a Christian to others, have shared the fate which inevitably the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. ____, we than in 1839 or 1829. "The slave shall be regar a shadow of proof to sustain it, this must be hold slaves and be guiltless before Heaven of awaits the greater portion of the non-slaveholdregret that we are not permitted to mention the ded and esteemed as a personal chattel to all in- taken as mere assertion, and as such, valued neglect. With such persons slavery is by no ing citizens of Kentucky,—that of being driven and of whom the Methodist church may sail rance in the minds of the slaves is now and all that lies within their ways has been the condition precedent for the ways has been the condition precedent for the slaves. In any of the slaves, in any of the slaves, lay and existence and security of slavery.

It is the same now. Gross igno- any definite plan of emancipation had been too heavy for enjoyment. They grisve that an institution based upon principles extracted when they have done all that lies within their from the very essence of tyranny.

At this times in numerous dountles in the from a species of slavery. Our condition is form of the slaves. States had seriously enteral, of the different denominations, our Chattelism drags downwards the minds of its

med to have the character of the Enaminer in to unknown. An examination of the minute

ey agreed to pay \$5000 for it, and they have paid it. They pay their pastor a liberal salary; they conduct the various exercises of blic worship in a very solemn and becoming unner, and the church is said to contain the of communicants of any church

is the large brick church th atreet, purchased at a chancery sale a few years since, by the African Methodists, held in trust for the church by colored men, which a very large congregation worship every Sabbath. There is also another commodious church on Centre street, called the Temple, built by the coloued men years since; in addition to which Reptiet Church, worhe Rev. W. C. Buck, the talented editor of Septiat Banner. Here, then, in this city,

ware formerly owned and occupied by tion. christians," that have been purchased and set spart for the religious purposes of the fored people, within the past few years. All f these (and some others which we have not been built or purchased during the anti-elavery agitation has been nd maturing with unprecedented Now, it were the beight of folly that the large expenditure of molved in the purchase and erection of these to been made by alaves carn-

and law men nearly all profitable except upon the supposition that ted, and very largely assisted, too, by the more liberal and humane of our white population, including of course the owners of the slaves. We affirm, then, that the facts in the case, instead of showing a disposition on the part of the Southern people to curtail the religious privileges of the colored people in consequence of agitation, show conclusively exactly

Never have the people of the South manifested so deep an interest in the religious instruction of the slaves, or a more cordial sympathy with all legitimate efforts for their improvement, than at the present time.

We rejoice that it is so, for we look upon this fact as pregnant with important results. To us, vincing proof of the ameliorating influence of christianity under adverse circumstances-and a living record of the great truta which the finger of Providence has written upon the world's history, namely: That humanity is stronger then chattelism.

This improved condition of the slaves is no confined to Kentucky. In the slave States of the extreme South there is also a marked improvement. Some fifteen years since, gangs of negro and mulatto women might be seen at work every day in the streets of New Orleans, under supervision of a white driver, flourishing a formidable whip. We have often seen bright and intelligent looking girls, almost white, in this degrading situation, with long iron prougfastened around their necks. At that period it was a common remark, "that many an unfortunate mulatto girl was condemned to this de grading punishment in consequence of the jealousy of her mistress." But these matters were

too commou to excite any surprise. On a recent visit to that city, we were in formed that this semi-barbarous practice of working women in street gangs, had been aban doned-and among the numerous gangs of slaves which are seen daily at work on the levee. we saw no women; nor did we see a whip in

On the Sabbath, we observed the colored per ple, generally well dressed, in regular attendance at different churches, and were informed on unquestionable authority, that their religious condition was much better than formerly. We also made inquiry into the physical and religious condition of the slaves on the plantations, and tighter the chain of the slave. Discussion and although the result of these inquiries was not investigation bearing upon an acknowledged no satisfactory as in the cities, it left no ground evil, have never yet been known to strengthen for the supposition that the condition of the claves is growing worse.

Another fact should be mentioned as showing the terdency of public sentiment in the slave States. We allude to the growing feeling are now actively employed in diminishing the against the public exhibition of the slave chain

> It is seldom that the feelings of this commu nity are shocked with that disgusting, but perhaps necessary appendage of chattel slavery.

> Doubtless large numbers of slaves are annual ly forced away from their kindred and home, to endure the more severe forms of slavery experienced on the sugar and cotton plantations-but this is done in a less public manner than formerly, indicating certainly, on this point, a quickening of the public conscience. The last slave chain gang that we observed parading through the streets of Louisville, passed very early in the morning.

If we examine the slave laws of the United States, we shall find that those which appear most cruel and inhuman, when weighed in the scales of "equal and exact justice," were enacted long anterior to the present anti-slavery excitement. The patrol laws,-the laws directing slaves to be whipped for all minor offences,the laws giving full authority to the master to separate husband and wife, parent and child,the laws directing free negroes from other States to be sold into slavery, are part and parcel

of the slave system itself. These facts are sufficient for our present purcee, and we conclude the argument on this point by remarking, that the master, having a food of a less nourishing and wholesome kind? regard for his own interest, who maltreats his securely sheltered from the elements than in and wholesome food in consequence of the antiformer years? We take the ground that in all of slavery agitation, manifests as much wisdom as these respects they are in as good and in very the man who starves his horse for fear of losing

tained a proposition looking to the extirpa- but little.

columns have been enriched. This fact affords victims with the force of a fatul gravitation, tion of slavery, previous to the present antigratifying evidence that the interest in free- In this respect, it can never be better nor worse. slavery agitation. But it is said that the matter had been talked of by many good men, and which is the highest. There is a relation be-The religious condition of the slaves is no that slavery was generally considered as an evil tween the moral and religious nature that must to cultivate his land-and in fact as many as he But time forbids our saying more. To all worse but far better than in past years. A far to be got rid of in some any be observed in all thorough educational efforts. can well govern. then, who have manifested an interest in the greater number are brought under religious in- definite period of time. Doubtless, this is all a seavent, although liliterate, may bow rever-Examiner and in the cause which it has en- struction than formerly. Slaveholders, as a very true. But does this prove that the people eatly before high heaven, may pour out his leavored to promote, we would say, "thanks, class, are making greater efforts to have their of Kentucky are so fickle-minded and unwise feelings in supplication like water, and may be heartfelt thanks, for your kindnesses and may slaves taught religious truths. Synods, associa- as to cherish and perpetuate an institution conscientious in his daily life and conversation. tions, conferences, and other religious bodies, which they acknowledge to be an evil, because But with the whole horizon of his mind dark-And now a word in conclusion. We have are giving a prominence to this subject, bither, carpest efforts are made to get rid of that evil ? exact with ignorance, how can be avoid con-Is there so little consistency, manliness or en- founding truth with error, superstition with

the world would sot have stopped them.

The utter goundlessness of the-position which we are now controverting has been clearto the convention. The distinguished citizens where attend on the slavery institution, they of our own State who proposed plans and la- cannot do their duty to their servants as they bored zealously and earnestly for emancipation, are solicitous to do. They cannot give to their met with ceaseless contumely and abuse-Emancipators were denounced as "fanatics," give to their own children. There are tempta-"disorganizers," and "traiters to the rights of tions which continually solicit and lead astray the South;" and seen the more decorous of the the colored man in slavery which he can not be pro-slavery press used towards emancipators expected to resist successfully, and which no the same language that had previously been conscientious master would have his own child used towards the anti-slavery men of the free subjected to for all the wealth of this world. States, and fold them plainly "that they had ipstion party were content to secure to the people of Kentucky the right to perfect a plan of emancipation in or under the new constitu-

The action (so far) of the convention itself, own servants. furnishes additional proof of the unsoundness of the position we are combatting. Distrust of the popular will on the subject of slavery has clearly marked all the debates. The people can be trusted with every thing but this. The constitution is to be guarded, not against the abo litionists of the free States, but against the per ple of Kentucky-and to be framed, not in acwith, but in opposition to the "spirit

The question discussed in this article is mportant one, both to pro-slavery and antiavery men, and it should be examined in a spirit of fairness and candor. We have no defense to offer, and no sympathy to express with any illegal measures affecting the rights of masters and slaves, originating either in the free or slave States. We always have respected and always shall respect all rights secured to the citizen by the laws of the land; but this must not prevent us from speaking freely and fully, even in opposition to the laws which, as good citizens, we are bound to obey. As independent journalists, we are defending the prople of Kentucky against what we consider to be a false charge. We contend that, as a class, slave-holders are not as cruel and unjust as the spirit of their laws; that, generally, they

an enlightened self-interest; that although the law regards the slave simply as a personal chattel, the interests and humane feelings of the naster prompt him to regard the slave as a man and that the charge so often made by pro-slavery men, both in the North and South, in relation to the deteriorating condition and increased hardships of the blacks, has no foundation in

We are not in the habit of boasting of our devotion to the "rights of the South," but we teel too strong a regard for all the rights of all the citizens of our common country, to do willing injustice to any.

Religious Culture of Sinves. We find in the last number of the Methodist

xpositor, a communication from our friend, E D. Hobbs, Esq., of this county, who is recordng steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church Accompanying the communication is a pream ble and a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the late meeting of the Middletown Conference. We subjoin them:

Whereas, we recognize the high moral and eligious obligation resting on all slaveholders, to have their servants instructed in the great truths of the Bible, (a proper knowledge of which is as certainly calculated to make them etter servants, as it is to make us better masters;) and believing there is not that attention given by us (who in God's providence occupy the position toward them that we do) to this important subject-and being well convinced. that the present system, of religious instruc tion afforded them, in this circuit, is not the one best calculated to benefit them here or here after. Therefore,

"Resolved, That there shall be preaching by our preacher in charge, to the servants, at each regular appointment within the Middletown reuit, once in each month. "Resolved, That we believe Saturday aftersoon, will be the most appropriate time for

"Resolved, That we recommend and earner request all persons having servants unde heir control, to allow them time to attend one

while it will prove a great gain to the one, will be no loss to the other. "Resolved. That we most earnestly and affectionately recommend this subject to the conderation of the various christian churche broughout the slave states, and especially to

having efficient white missionaries laboring among the blacks. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing eedings be forwarded to the editors of the Cashville Christian Advocate, and Methodist Expositor for publication, with the request that

all religious and other newspapers, deeming the subject of sufficient importance, will publish the

quarterly conference. EDWARD D. Hones, Recording Steward.

This is an important subject, and we are glad it. It is a melancholy fact that too many slavehem-and we are glad to say that we believe could not think of loaning for any less. the number of this class is small-throw obstacles in the way of their servants receiving enable them to go through the routine of their litical blessing. daily duties as satisfactorily as a well trained horse performs his labors. They think that the less a colored man knows the more likely he is to be a good servant. Other masters are very sedulous in attending to the salvation of their own souls, while they manifest but little care or thought in regard to the souls of their ser-

women among our slaveholding population who which their relation to their colored people im- that in proportion as the slave population induties to their servants, but have to encounter from off the soil. many obstacles which seem inseparable from In one of the large counties in the interior of the slavery institution. They send their ser- the State, there is a wealthy slaveholder, who vants to church and encourage among them at this time owns the soil upon which twenty-The other doctrine of pro-slavery men against every thing which they think calculated to im- five free white families resided, each having which we enter our protest, is this: "That le- press their minds favorably in respect to relig- farms sufficiently large to enable them to live

what Kertneky, that they will true religion? How many thousands of the dencerns of life must be not blunder in, because of the limited range of his intelligence! There is a large number of the most fervent and pious rvants whose opinions are so mixed and saurated with error that they are continually beoming the dupes of fallacies, and are led to commit acts which no intelligent and conscienall the anti-slavery men in tious master would tolerate in his own conduct. It is true that the most worthy and religious masters are they who do most for their servants, and at the same time feel that from ly manifested in our late election of delegates the nature of the circumstances which every-

> The subject of moral and religious culture of playes is entitled to the gravest consideration in the action of our neighbors and friends at Middietown may lead to happy results-and that other slaveholders may be induced by their example to seek the highest advancement of their

servants all the light and knowledge which they

For the Brammer. he are to occupy the soil of Kentucky, th White or the Black Race!

This is a question that should engage th ttention of every citizen who feels interested u the welfare, prosperity and happiness of this Commonwealth, and one which should be conidered with prudence and caution.

The effect of a slave-trade, which has been ondemned by every civilized nation, and proounced piracy of the most aggravated nature, as been to establish in our country an instituion which has proved withering to its best inerests, subversive of the true principles of epublican government, and detrimental to the appiness and well-being of its people.

We are aware that we are here occupying lisputed ground-and asserting propositions which have been repeatedly assailed with a deermination and zeal without precedent in the annals of moral or political contests,-but we are equally satisfied, that we have taken a posiion which is morally, politically and religioustice and truth exercise their respective func- are fixed and certain—the foundation, upon tions in the human mind. That the institution which he stands, is being continually weakenof slavery has been for years, and is at this moment, sweeping from off the soil of Kentucky perish. nundreds of its best and most devoted citizens, and compelling them to seek a shelter and a refuge in the wilds of the far distant West, is as certainly evident as that causes produce of-

It requires no far-sighted observer or proucky has implanted within her bosom the elements of her own destruction; and it only requires that these elements should be nourished with the assiduity peculiar to the institution of slavery, to prove her downfall.

The probable estimate of the number of slaves within the borders of Kentucky at this period upwards of 200,000-and an annual increase f between 3 and 4000 takes place.

The labor of this vast multitude of slaves by eing brought into competition with that of free whites has already exerted a powerful influence pon the laboring population of Kentucky, and will continue to reduce, not only the price of ree labor, but the demand.

No legal or moral restrictions are thrown round the slave-no marriage regulations instituted, and no fears are upon his mind of any esponsibility resting upon him to support either himself, the companion of his bosom or their offspring, and hence the slave population inreases with much greater rapidity than the white.

The negro being chiefly adapted to agricul tural pursuits, the slave master must of necessibecome possessed of a sufficiency of land to e cultivated by his slaves to repay him for the cost and trouble of raising and other necessary and contingent expenses.

Land must be had, and the slave holder is generally possessed of the requisite means of obtaining it.

His non-slaveholding neighbor, who has per asps inherited a small portion of the soil once cultivated by the hands of his forefathers, or or the other of these appointments in every who has by his hard earnings and the labor of month, believing as we do, that such a course, his hands become possessed of a few acres, is the victim who must be sacrificed to make way for the Ethiopian.

The first method generally pursued by th slaveholder to become possessed of his neighbor's those in such portions of the country, not land, is to represent him as being in depressed or embarrassed circumstances-to purchase if possible his paper,—thereby impairing the confidence of his creditors in his ability and determination to pay, thus causing a general pressure to come upon him suddenly, and forcing him to scene executed by an officer of the law. His A copy from the minutes of Middletown slaveholding neighbor then steps forward, and with great magnanimity and wonderful genersity, consoles his poverty stricken friend by purchasing his land at a reduced price, and that our neighbors in this county have taken telling him that he is extremely sorry to witness his failure, and would have assisted him if it holders are very negligent in their attention to had been in his power-but all his money was the religious culture of their slaves. Some of loaned out at ten or fifteen per cent. and he

These are scenes which are of daily occur rence, and yet we are told, that the very instituany instruction beyond that which is needed to tion which occasions them is a moral and po-

> That institution which drives from his home the proud son of Kentucky, and the wife, who "Streins her infant to her joylers breest, And with a mother's fears shrinks at the to behold no more the lovely land which gave them birth, and which was purchased by the blood of their ancestors, is the one which is, at country. this late day, pronounced an auxiliary to a pure state of morality, intelligence and freedom.

There is scarcely a county in Kentucky, but deeply and seriously feel the responsibility presents evidence which proves conclusively,

in any of the slave States had seriously enter-fare of their servants, they have accomplished State, where slave labor is employed—there is fixed; we run no hazards. tained a proposition looking to the extirpe- but little.

This is the case not only in the farming, but is the mechanical department. The most secu-

rate method of investigating this proposition, is to examine the condition of an average slaveholding county or town in the State, and from the facts which are there found to exist, we can form an opinion or arrive at a just conclusion.

For this purpose we will take the town of Lancaster, being situated near the centre of the State and the seat of justice of a large slave holding county. In the years 1836-7 and 8, we have been in

formed by credible authority, the number of free white mechanics in that place was about wo-thirds larger than it is at present. At this time there is scarcely a journeyman engaged in any of the various mechanical pursuits in that place, with the exception of the shoemaking trade, and this is to a great extent filled with Slaves are introduced into the tailor shops, the blacksmithshops, carpentershops, &c., and

are made to occupy the stations which were once filled by whites. In fact, such is the natural repugnance to being associated with the slave, that it is with the greatest difficulty limaginable, that either journeymen can be induced to work in shops where this state of case exists, How. R. Underwood, Henry Clay. or boys of the country be persuaded to engage in a mechanical business.

The effect of the slave institution has been to teach the youth of the country that labor is dishonerable, and by this means, to ruin the prospects, and blight the interests of the best portion of the community.

In the county of Garrard, as well as in various other counties in Kentucky, it is no uncommon sight to see perched up in some antique and dilapidated out house, a negro mechanic engaged in the business of shoemaking, carpentering or perhaps blacksmithing, in fact the latter business has passed almost exclusively into the hands of slaves.

And notwithstanding our country is teeming with evidences of this nature, going to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, that our State is rapidly losing strength in every point of view, the pro-slavery party come forward and argue for the purpose of enlisting the non-slaveholder in their inglorious cause, that it is to his interest that slavery should be perpetuatedthat if the slave population was removed, beterogeneous mass of foreigners would be ushered in upon us, and they, working cheaper than the native Kentuckian, would inevitably destroy his prospects of obtaining a maintenance for himself and family.

Let every non-slaveholder consider that we ave at this very moment in out midst, that which is far worse than any foreign population could be. The enemy of the laboring man is now upon the soil of Kentucky, and is grapy right, and one which has been successfully pling with him every hour. If slavery was renaintained in by gone days, and will continue moved, the laborer would stand some chance of to be successfully vindicated whilst reason, just bettering his condition; as it is, the conditions ed, and unless it is abandoned he will inevitably

There are no evidences, however, which tend to prove that, if the institution of slavery was removed, our State would become flooded with foreigners-in fact, it is much more reasonable to suppose that our land would be filled up by the sons and daughters of our own foundly versed statesman to discover that Ken- countrymen. This was the grand theme upon which our pro-slavery friends harped during the recent canvass in Kentucky. Foreigners, paupers. Dutchmen, &c., were upon the tongues of hundreds who could not without the aid of a dictionary, give the true definition of the word

Among the thousands who arrive in this country from Europe, we are of course liable to receive some who may preve unworthy citity; that we would receive such a population as our pro-slavery friends would make us believe, is nothing more nor less than reckless asser-

England, aware of the obstacles that the in stitution of slavery opposed to her advancement in wealth, refinement, civilization and stability marched boldly up and terminated its

Her greatest statesmen, though possessed o as much sugacity and perspicuity as many of more modern times, were totally and utterly unable to discover the beauties of a system o slavery. It has been left to more modern times to be sulogized, exalted and adored.

Slavery has, according to modern logic, the power and the tendency to ennoble the moral qualities, to exalt the mind and to engender patriotism. We presume the defenders of slavery do not

intend to convey the idea that slavery enlarges the moral qualities or exalts the mind of the beings enslaved. Then of course it must be the

The emancipation party deny each of these ropositions, and in their stead we assert, that slavery tends to degrade the moral qualities, to contract the mind, - that it interposes barriers to education, and is calculated to diffuse throughout the country a species of tyranny, oppression and cruelty, instead of liberty and patriotism.

The pro-slavery party then turn to our battlefields and say-look at the field of Buena Vista; was not the South there sustained with honor, and imperishable glory reflected upon her arms? We say that glory was reflected-but we also say that it was not upon the arms of the slave-

Let us examine this matter. In the company from Garrard county, composed of seventyeight men, there were two slave-holders. Taking this as an estimate or average-and it is certainly a fair one-we have in each regiment, composed of ten companies, twenty slave-holders-making in all from the noble State of Kentucky forty slave-holders.

We say this band of forty sustained them selves well-but, slave-holder and advocate of pro-slaveryism, you base your patriotism on slim grounds! In the hour of danger, the upright honest, laboring man is the one that is relied upon, and the one that fights the battles of ! his country, while his pseudo-patriotic slave- Soliers; and Measus. Mann of Mass., Sprague of holding neighbor generally ensconces himself in the heart of his own dear home, and there, in his own imagination, fights the battles of his

These are facts which may be denied, but

the people have decided this controversy, and determined that the slave institution shall be poses on them. They seek to perform their creases, the laboring white population is forced retained. You should therefore silence your ain gait," and give aid and comion to whom they press and submit.

tude, he remarked to one of his friends, "If I am victorious, I shall restore liberty to my coun- wenting. Surely, it will not be contended that the intel- gal emancipation has been thrown back indefi- ion, and yet the experience of all these persons comfortably—they, together with hundreds of try: if not, by dying, I shall myself be delivered from slavery, My condition is fixed; I run no Waterville and Utics road, nineteen miles in hazarda."

ALABAMA.

NEW YOR

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NUCTE CARDETS. 1851 Thou. J. Pusk, Huware,*

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I . David & K. ulman DELEGATES CHOSEN MINNESOTA-H. H. Sibley Onnoon

BECAPITULATION. 106

We have classified the above table in reference the same doubtful table are found Messia Booth of Coun., Julian of Ind., Freston King of N. Mich., Tuck of N. H., Car

From the table of members, we do not see why When Brutus of old was about engaging in a battle which was to decide the fate of the empire of the world, conscious of his own rectiadvantage of presenting an unexceptionable opidate, and one who has been tried and not for

> and costing \$34,000, has just declared a divident and costing \$40,000, pays (wenty-five per cent reg ularly. The Boonville road paye twenty-two pe cent. The Wateriown road paye twenty-five

PROPERTS OF PLANE HOADS IN NEW YORK. - The

And thus say we. If we are victorious, we of ten per cent., payable to stockholders on dedefinite and purposes whatever" was the law of for what it is worth. It is not pretended that means a welcome institution. Its duties are without the borders of their once loved land by shall restore liberty to our fellow-man: if not, too heavy for enjoyment. They grieve that an institution based upon principles extracted by expressing our views and sentiments boildly